ever 10,000. Up to 1850 the average losses reported from every section reach 3,000 per annum. The losses of the last twelve months exceed those of any three previous

years. Occ. fifty result in that time have not been heard from. Among the missing vessels the last year not heard from are:
Packetships Constitution and Waterhop, fell cargoes. \$250,000 Steamer City of Glasgow, total less.

Loss by for Steamer Humbold (Hallfax Harbor). 1,500,000
Shap Montaums.
Ship C. Jerome.
A Bremen ship—300 passengers.
Steamer Actic.

Two hundred and one vessels were reported in a Two hundred and one versels were reported in a sigle week in The Journal of Commerce. A gentleman who has prepared for me these statics, assures me that the losses on land, by fire and times, for the last twelve months, are not less than a 000,000—making not less, in all, than \$20,000,000. This is no minister's tabulation, but a mercantile port. "He that hath cars, let him hear," and constand;

it is to be remembered that in this tremendous

It is to be remembered that in this tremendous devastation, God has struck at the very top and pride of confidence, for the losses have fallen chiefly upon new and first-class vessels.

The steamers, which embody the very highest reach of science, and the most consummate art, and which seem to make the work of man's hands imprognable—these have been singled out, and swept with such peculiar aim, that one can hurdly help hearing the voice of God, saying, I will not smite the week and the iragile lest men shall say they perished by their weakness. But I will erestle with the strong; I will lay lew the things in which they most do trust, that they may know that the Lord hath done it.

Let us return from our idolatry, and bow down be,

will lay low the things in which they most do trust, that they may know that the Lord hath done it.

Let us return from our idolatry, and bow down be, fere Ged. Let our public men revere justice. Let eitizen held back from greediness, and love righteossness. God lives. He watches. He governs. He punishes. He rewards. Nothing can reach a soul embose med in Ged, to harm it. Though cast down they shall rise up again. Nothing can secure the soul that is sort so at rest. Death, nature, time and chance are upon every man's track. You do not feel it. As yet your children have been spared. Your house has not toppled down under any disastrous enterprise. As yet you can look out of the fair windows of your success, and call to maght all who go past as less in wisdom than you, because they stumble or slide. But your turn shall come. Your feet shall slide in due time. No man can escape from beneath the watch of God's eye. And though He waits long, yet in His own time, Ho shall slay those who despise His law, and trust in their own riches or wisdom.

SERMON BY THE REV. E. H. CHAPIN. The Reverend Dr. CHAPIN last ovening delivered a

discourse occasioned by the loss of the steamship A ctie, at the Church of the Divine Unity, Broad way, in the presence of a very large congregation. The text selected for the occasion was from the

Book of Job-38th chapter, second verse-"Hitherto "shalt thou come, but no farther: and here shall thy "prond waves be stayed."
Mr. Charin, in commencing, said: The most expressive sign of a great sorrow is a doep silence. For

the calamity that really smites upon the individual or the public beart, strikes below the surface of emotion. and smothers words. Hence the anxiety with which we look upon speechless affliction, and the welcome we give to tears. And hence, too, the reluctance with which we attempt to speak in the presence of a mighty woe. All language is inadequate, and seems garrulous; and, moreover, something within bids us be be still, and wait till the darkest of the shadow passes over. A gallant vessel-a glorious symbol of modern achievement, and a trophy of national pride, which, in spite of wind and wave, has bridged the Atlantic so purctually that we have calculated its periods as we trust the clock-this noble vessel, with its freight of lives and sones, suddenly, at noonday, and on a calm son, is struck and perishes. And when the tidings reach us, they fall apon us with a deadening weight. No roar of excitement bursts through the streets of the City; but men commune in sad groups, and talk with bated breath. We stand, as it were, in the swell of the great ship, and see it go down-leaving all things desolate and still.

But if, in the order of nature, there is "a time to "keep silence," there is also "a time to speak." The minds of men, at first staggered and stunned, settle isto their course again. That great organ of public sentiment, the Press, commences with its discussions, and, very properly, with its denunciations and warnlugs. And, as in a circle of mourners and of sympathising friends, the stillness is fittingly broken i some strain of religious suggestion; so, upon an occa aion like the present, the voice of the Pulpit.

The speaker then gave his especial reasons for taking up the subject, viz: because it was expected that he should do so: because the calamity comes very near to us as a community; and because of the religious suggestions growing out of the occasion.

In seeking for some general subject, said he, which shall comprehend whatever is appropriate for the present time, I have thought that we might draw consolation and profit from a consideration of the limits of the material forces which have their sphere in the world around us. The disaster with which our minds are now excited, is primarily a physical disaster; it illustrates the liability of man in contact with the powers of nature. He lives in this world on terms which he carnot evade. With all the joy of existtace, with all the glory and munificence of the universe, with all the dignity of his being and the schievements of his thought, death and suffering are in his lot; winds and waves, the electric fluid and the blasting fire, will have their course; iron will pierce, timbers will break, and the ocean will en-But these material forces in whose web be is involved, which work not only for him, but against him; here their limits as well as their iner-and to these I call your attention. " Hitherto shall thou come, but no further; and here shall thy "chalt thou come, but no further; and here shall thy "proud waves be stayed." There is no one portion of outward nature which so filly represents the whole as that of which these words are spoken—the vast, deep sea. It is the symbol of all that is wild and all that is levely in the material world. Mottled with wery hue—the verdure of the woodland, and the surre of the sky; the crimson and gold of sunset, the recession of the chonds, and the glories of the night; is the mirror of all natural beauty. And yet this lacid loveliners is only the repose of majesty—the ky of inevitable power—for all terrestrial energies in the springs of the sea and in the rolling of billows. And as to the mystery of nature—this facile wonder in which we are embosomed—evon a starry heavens are not so pressible an emblem as is world of living waters; fathomiess; without a tek; out of which continents emerge, and in which ey sink. I say, then, that the ocean may be fitly ken as a representative of the physical world, and he Divine Mandate, "Hitherto shell thou come and no further; and here shall they proud waves be stayed"—may properly be considered as addressed of the entire array of material forces. And those brees, as represented by this great deep, are in the list place within the limits of Natural Lax. A wide tomain is easigned to the ocean—it envelopes more han half the Globe. Our continents and islands, on the map of the world, look small in comparison with its sweep. And I need not say how feeble man is, and all his skill, before its willul fary. Say what we will, with all our familiarity and all our hardibod, our nature hatnitively shudders at the thought of the sea. We cannot travel over it with the same quiet enjoyments that we feel upon the land. This is our brithplace and our home. That is naturally hostile to us. We cannot till it and plant it, and make it wear our civilination. It retains no impression of humanity; "proud waves be stayed." There is no one portion

it is wild nature forever—savage even in its calmest moods. We travel upon it as through a barbarian dominion with a fleg of truce. The old sartor, with all his recklerances, takes from his occupation a solecton vein, as though be felt always the presence of an ecutrollable power, and safled in sight of death. And this train of thought especially occurs to us when we speak of "the dean that are as the rea —the beginns that it has symmoned to a basty end, and that have "sank "like lead in its mighty waters." And, as it seems to us, what an unit the leaves in their dissolution? What ghastliness and horror in their taking away? Some times with one burst of waves, mingling time and eternity; sometimes with pretracted suffering, expanding minutes into year, and with thoughts of bearts that are yearning for them and excetant forms on which they would have glady died, but which they shall press no more. Dying far away, too, in awful loneliness, with the black tempest lashing around them, or with grim, inevitable her-walls shutting them in: nay, even in calm waters, with possible rescue at hand, but with self-shuess and conwritee leaving them to their fate! Dying with their faces turned toward home, and the very air of its shores in their nestrils? The dead that are in the sea! because of them there arises an agony of becrevement, as for none else. We mourn for those by whose death-beds we stand, taking in silent anguish a farewell look. But this does not pierce our hearts like the fate of those concerning whom there is only the vague record. "Lost at sea!"—gone down in a nameless death—perished in forms we know not how; gone down into the cold waters without a winding sheet, and without a kins; nay, comutimes engendering a higher strain and say that, "in the metaphycies of "the belief," it makes no difference where or what the grave is, but we cannot think peacefully of them, as we do of those who pass from us by disease or decay, and who sloep on the breast of their mother earth. So we do not wonder, my friends, that the result of their audacions experiment. I hold up the results to every young man, and to every man of business, and say to him set that it is not safe to violate moral principles for the sake of gain. Nay, God is utriking thundering strokes at the wealth of the whole community. He is break ing the confidence of man is man. He is making those in when we most trusted to be like a broken tooth or a reed which pierces the hand of him who leans upon it. God is filling the cries with panies, and ich men are straitened and prudent men are fareful. But with yet other blows is God chartising us for our follow and for our sins. The following is a condensed statement of the losses suffered by the business of this country within a single year past:

The full extent of losses on vessels which have met with disasters reported in American trade, embracing itland trade, exceeds 4,000 in the last twelve months. The whole reported from every part of the world is ever 10,000.

Up to 1850 the average losses reported from every

Mr. Chapin proceeded under this head to vindicate the general system of the universal world against skeptical objections growing out of the liabilities to corrow and suffering, and then went on to remark, in the second place, that these natural forces, of which the sea as such a fitting symbol, are also limited by human control. God acts upon the physical world by natural law, and we have just considered to what great ends He thus bounds and guides it. I say now, that He acts upon it also through man's agency, and in this direction wo find its energies under the dominion of new checks and appliances. With the exception of the highest moral achievements, there is nothing grander in all history than the way in which man has subdued the outward world. There is nothing more sublime than the spectacle of man sent into this great field of the universe to cress and till it, and to find out its possibilities—standing in more sublime than the spectacle of man sent into this great field of the universe to cress and till it, and to find out its possibilities standing in the presence of these great forces, and looking through them with the eye of his thought, and taning them to his use, until the stream runs and the winds rally to serve him, and the lightning of Heaven becomes the constructor of his thought, and the deep opens an obedient pathway before his clashing wheels. To select the instance that is most appropriate now, see what new limits have been set to the sweep of the ocean by steam-navigation. There is a false philosophy which, of course, I regret with horror—the philosophy that God first becomes conscious in man; but there is a true philosophy, which we should reverently receive, that God sufolds His working in the physical world through humanity. We do not know what Divine ordinances there are limiting and controlling matter, and we never shall know, until man finishes his destiny upon the earth. We do see, however, that the world is given to be used, is meant to be the quarry of incatculable achievements, and every great invention is the unrolling of a magnificent statute decreeing for this or that wild face of nature—" thus far and no further." And I know of nothing which furnishes a more splendid ultration of this than the history of navigation—from the first rade bark creeping timidly along the shore to the ocean steamship. The control which it was meant man should obtain over nature—' is in out all declared in this single episode, commencing with from the first rude bark creeping timidly along the shore to the ocean steamship. The control which it was meant man should obtain over nature—is it not all declared in this single episode, commencing with the came of the savage and culminating in the palace of the deep? "Thus far and to turther! Man, so to speak, expands his personality into a leviatham, puts his art into the hull sud his retinement in the cabin, and his science in the wheels, and with heart of fire and iron sinews makes the broad Atlantic but a river. Sixteen years ago a writer in a quanterly review, demonstrated with all the perfection of logic and of theory that no steamer could cross the ocean—and sixteen years ago the Great Western came snorting through the Norrows, demonstrating that what couldn't be done was done. Sixteen years ago, and that solitary trail of smeke streamed over the waters of the Atlantic; and now on the Indian Ocean, on the Arabian Sea, on the breast of the broad Pacific human desing controls the forces of nature and moves with columns of cloud and fire. And surely, when we consider the numbers that have been carried in switness and in comfort with on the Arabian Sea, on the breast of the broad Pacific, human destiny controls the forces of nature and moves with columns of cloud and fire. And sarely, when we consider the comparative safety of this achievement—when we compare the numbers that have been carried in swiftness and in comfort with those who have perished—when, in any way, we set off the advantages against the disasters—no one will say that even a catastrophe like this most awful one, refutes this method of navigation or should discourage us from trusting to it. But, while we should yield to no such uper assemble terror, there is a wholesome fear which, I trust, will be excited by this disaster. All great gains for humanity come by martydom; and if we learn wisdom and ensure safety from the lessons of this event, we cannot say that those who have just perished—dear as they were and fearful as was their death—have perished in vain. We have sakely death—have perished in vain. We have sakely be success—but did we not need to learn cantion! We have put limitations upon mature—have we not forgotten that it has laws! Familiarity and skill have made an occan voyage seem a pleasure party; but the deep still has its terrors, and can never be a race course. Ged forbid that I should impute any blame in the present instance, or had one harsh word into wounds that are already too deep for human surgery. But I speak of a prevalent system in our day, which regards success rather than responsibility, and thinks more of speed than of life. Our material agents have made us become reckless. Those who guice the ship, or the car, have become like the vehicles they control—instruments of hate, and enterprise and power; and sometimes one almost fears that they are as regardless of the freight of life they carry, if the hopes and interests trusted to their skid, or the driving engine, or the rushing wheel. What is the difference of an hour or two compared to the safety of man! What can you find on the dial of a chronometer to kindie an honest pride equal to the looks of

Let it be understood, once more that I do not reter to the present case as an illustration of such reckless-ness, but it does suggest measures of greater safety. We have limited the faces of the deep, but we have not mainlisted them. And, out from the mourning tapestry of that thick must, out from that louely soluther of the sea—to temper our proud mastery and our splendid achievement there rises an appeal for contion and for faithfulness. and our splendid achievement there rises an appeal for control and for faithfulness.

The speaker then went on to say that these material forces are limited by spiritual realities—first by a Divine Providence, which he illustrated at so no length, and in the next place by the Haman Soal.—The latter defice and overcomes the outward world by a two-fo d power—first by the strength of duty, of which every event of this kind furnishes instances. Alas, said be, that we are compelled to the con-lasion, but in the present case these instances are few, that terror and selfshiness should overcome loyality of soul and that moral chivalry which confronts death and fear, but we recognize the principle of duty as higher than all material greatness. No Atlantic is so deep as the infamy to which we consign moral cowardice; no glory of the outward world so bright as the manifestation of moral courage. But in this case there were instances to be bonored, and he referred to the captain, who would not leave his ship until she sunk; the woman tolling at the pump, and the boy firing his signal gun as he plunged in the infinite. In conclusion he speaks of the limiting power which the human soul has ever all material terrors by the assurance of faith—this takes the sting from death, in whatever shape he comes to us, and its victory from the grave, even though it be the vast deep sea. He alluded to those whose silent ritual, up-lifted hands and upward-looking faces, God accepted as they went down in the waters. We cherish it for you unimely perished—in its vision sweeping beyond time and nature the "rea gives up its dead." They have gone up from its depth, faces that were written all over with that great agony—the fend wife—the lost has band—the Captain's "darling boy:" They have gone with that great agony—the fend wife—the lost has band—the Captain's "darling boy:" They have gone

that calm shore are new able to say, to all this world's forces of pain and of sorrow, thus far and no farther, and here shall thy waves be stayed.

BRAZIL

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE WOMES-OPENING OF THE AMAZON.

Mr. L. W. Paine, who arrived here yesterday in the Tejuca from Rio, furnishes us with the following interesting intelligence:

"I have just returned from Rio de Janeiro, and being you the latest files of papers from that city. Having some later news than contained in the papers, I scratch it down for your disposal, hoping it may prove altegether uninteresting to the public. The 7th and 8th of Steptember were great holidays in Brazil; the former the day of Independence, the latter a great feast and and gala day. We left on the 8th, no papers being printed, owing to the Independence of the 7th. On the 2d of September a bill, which had been under discussion for some time in the Chamber of Deputies, was passed, depriving the officers of the army below colonel, and the corresponding officers in the navy, the right of marriage without the consent of Government. When this bill was brought forward it raised the indignation of the officers, which increased up to the day it passed, when the excitement became so intense that a portion of the officers, who were in the Chamber watching the progress of the bill, interrupled the proceedings of the Chamber, and five or them were arrested and imprisoned. This only added fuel to the flame, and from that time to the 7th is pathered strength. And on the day of Independence. about the hour the Emperor arrived at his palace in the city, it was seen there was a defection in several companies of the troops, and report says that the troops of the line were asked if they could be depended upon, they said No. Whereupon ten officers were ar-rested, some say, and others say fifteen were arcested; but most likely it does not exceed ten. The nows spread like wild fire in all parts of the city, and the excitement was very great, and it was currently reported that there would be an insurrection or revolution. The citizens made a rush for the public square, in front and side of the palace, and all avenues leading to it were guarded with a dense mass of human beings. All the stores, houses, and other buildings were crowded. Every place which admitted a view of the palace or square was occupied by the excited public. American curiosity was on tiptoe, and the fine ship-chand-lery store of Capt. Geo. Hobbs was filled by the American residents and the officers from the Savannah, Decatur and Germantown. The Emperor came at the usual hour, and with his customary guard. He mighted from his carriage, and entered the palace with his natural dignity and firmness; there was no restlessness, fear or emotion to be seen in his counte pance. He came to review the troops from his palace, fronting the bay, and it being a fine day they made a splendid turnout. There were one hundred companies, more or less, with about fifty bands of music, and comprising in all from 5,000 to 8,000 troops. The day passed off without any disturbance. There was no feeling existing against the Emperor relative to the matter; at least I heard of none. The Emperor is well beloved and popular among his peo-He is a young man of twenty-nine, active, in destrious, studious, well-informed, speaks five or six languages, ready and able to cope with any or all of his ministers or measures which they may bring forward. He is never taken unawares, but keeps himself posted up with all the passing events of the day. He is a tall, strongly built, robust, fine looking man. His Empress is a kind, good, noble looking woman, not handsome, but one that does you good to look at, and she is possessed of a heart as large as Blook Island, and as noble as it is large. She is one of those generous, charitable souls of earth which bless the age in which they live. And like her imperial consort, she has a bow or a smile for the humblest per-sen she passes. But to return to the subject, and in-quire the incentive to this excitement. Mothers with marriageable daughters took the matter in hand, and stormed with hely indignation at the audacity of the Government, and berated all concerned soundly. They lashed and denounced the authors of the measure as a set of hard-hearted, unfeeling, tyraunical lordings. The young scahoras were not at all back-ward in joining the latter: they declared the whole batch the most wholesale dictators and tyrants they ever heard of. 'Did they expect the women to re' main single always'. Do they suppose that the thousands of officers will submit to such chains?

If they do, they deserve to wear them for life, and never be blessed by the chains of Hymon! They are quite mutaken about the spirit of the officers. Where do they expect to get all the army It may be all very well for priests not to matry? marry; but for officers, I never heard of the like The misses came to the rescue also. They did not like to be deprived of the company of the middies. It was too bad for the nice little gentlemen to be ordered away from their sweethcarts. It is a shame that they must be condemned to remain as dolls. They are the most kind, gallant generous of all the officers, and deserve more; but now they can't marry, alas! " Thus through the whole catalogue of female relations, young ladies and misses the officers received tinual running fire on all sides. This, though hard to bear, might have been supportable, coming as it did from the respectable and virtuous portion of the fe males: they could have borne the thrusts, jokes, jibes and sarcasms of the latter portion of females, but to be hit and tantalized by the other portion was quite tee much. After the law passed no officer could pass a wirdow at which there was a female (and what window in a good portion of the city does not contain that appendage !) without having his ears saluted with the following: 'Poor fellow, I pity him; I can't see the use of his setting off his fine proportions, as he can't break any lady's heart now. He is quite good looking, but all to no purpose. It is too bad

so fine a young man to be made an old batch There is no use of crying, it can't be helped. This was like throwing oil upon fire; so matters grew worse till the day of Independence. After the arrest of the officers on that day the excitement increased till night, and it was reported that the author of the bill would be mobbed and cowhided when he left his exrringe to enter the opera at night. This caused a strong police to be stationed around the opera, which caused all to remain quiet. Thus passed off that excitement, at least up to the day I left. But the end is not yet. I feel sure the law will be repealed. The only excuse I have heard of for passing it, was, owing to some officers who married rather unworthily, and introduced their wives into the first families. This is supposed to remedy the evil, by causing them to ob

tain the corsent of Government. "The Government is considering a bill for the open ing of the Ameron to all nations, and it has bought back the exclusive right to navigate it, which granted some years ago to some of its citizens. pays \$55,000 per year for 20 years to get it back. It s now thought it will pass before the session closes. A bill is also before the Chamber for the encourage ment of the fisheries; granting houses and lands for

drying them, lifting the taxes on the capital employe! and freeing the vessels from port dues, &c. This will undeubtedly pass. When it is known that the coest, baye and rivers of the Brazils afford the very best fish in the world, and in great abundance, also comprising a vast number of whales, which are taken in boats off Bahia and Pernambuco, it will prove a great inducement to foreigners to engage in them. The sugar crop will prove far above the average: coffee about usual. For several months it has been dry in the provinces of Rio, which has injured vege-

visited with but a very few cases of yellow fever for the last 18 months and is now healthy.
"The day before we left, the Germantown came in

up out of much tribulation, and have found land at from the Falkland Isles, having settled the Hog diffi-lest. They and those who now mouth for them, from only, and we bring the dispetches for the Govern ment. Trade is not brisk, owing to the war in Europe. All English houses have received orders act to extend their engagements, but to contract them within safe bounds. The American trade has been enusually light the past year."

HAVANA.

From Our Own Correspondent. HAVASA, Monday, Oct. 9, 1854. I exceedingly regret that I did not in my last letter more particularly refer to the declaration of our presest Captain-General, in his address "to the inhabi-"tents of Cuba, that an end shall and must be put "to the African Slave Trade." Upon this declaration be appears determined to act in good faith—be having sent." Martin Galliano," a name doubtless familiar to

sent "Martin Galliano," a mane doubtle-s familiar to your readers, in connection with the Crescent City outrage, to Cabana, armed with special powers to meatire into the circumstances of the reported landing of a cargo of Africans there a few days since.

The publication by the Pressa of the defamatory article upon the character of the Marquis de la Pezuela appears likely to cause quire a "war of words." In the first place there was published in the Gaceta a report from the Committee of the Common Council of this city, which bears testimeny to the high character and excellent assumistration of this Government by the Marquis de la Pezuela. Next, the Pressa of the 5th inst. contains a letter signed by Jose, the brother of the Marquis de la Pezuela, who comes forward quite as a brother should do, to vindicate the character of the Marquis from the aspersions attempted to be east upon it.

ed to be cast upon it.

In this letter of José de la Pezuela's I find the fol-In this letter of Jose de la Pezuela s I find the fol-lowing remarkable passages. Speaking of the slave traders he says, "after corrupting society they be-"come plastes." In reference to the fature conduct of Britain be says. "Neither can it be believed, by "any enlightened mind, that Great Britain will toler-"ate more frands. She, at the head of the world, has "fer many years conducted the great crusade of ha-"n anity," and, again, he says, "the money and food which that enterprise has cost Britain is of "much greater value than any mercantile utility "could compensate for, and when, at so great a cost, she has put an end throughout the world to the incould compensate for, and when, at so great a cost, she has put an end throughout the world to the infancer traite, would she panse before a few Spanish speculators, and would she inmodate her glory and the profit of so many secrifices? No! Cost, its such day, by one way or the other, would be lost to Spanis, and would find itself sinking into the misery in which other Spanish colonies have arrived at, which were even more properous and richer than there.

"which were even more properous and richer than "her?"

This is surely plain speaking! but the Diario de la Marino of the 6th inst. comes to the resence of its cottemporary the Preusa, replies in some measure to Jose de la Perucia's letter, and says these portions to which it does not reply it "leaves to the Madrid" newspapers." The Marquis de la Pezucia, report says, departs in the coming English mail steamer. He is a good man, and from my heart do I repeat the Spanish phrace, "God preserve him many years!"

Except the foregoing there is really nothing here, within my knowledge, of the sligtest importance. Of course we have the usual new appointments of officials, consequent upon the change in the "Superior" Government. The weather, which had been until Friday evening extremely warm, has suddenly become quite cool and winter-like for Cuba, of course.

P. S.—The Spanish steamer which arrived with the mail from Spain oo Saturday last has been placed in quarantine. That deadful disease Cholera having, as I learn, made its appearance among her crew. A Commissary of Police and a Celador have, I learned this morning, been placed in prison charged with a serious offsnee, the exact nature of which I have been

orning, been placed in prison charged wit offense, the exact nature of which I have b

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

UNITARIAN CONVENTION AT MONTREAL.

STEAMFOAT AMERICA, LAKE CHAMPLAIN, Friday, Oct. 13, 1854.

We are just returning from the Unitarian Conven-tion at Montreal. A large delegation of the clergy and faity of this denomination have been present, and the proceedings of the Convention, and the public ex-ercises have been of a very important and interesting character. The body has manimously committed itself to the cause of Freedom by the passage of the following resolutions, offered by the Rev. SAMUEL J.

May of Syracuse :

Reselved. That while we deeply deplore the present instillity of humane and Christian people of minute and trustion people in the caucal States of the she fire and protection to the poor inglifives from the most crue and unchristian institution of Slavery, we thank God that only an invisible line separates them from a country where these ortens may be as thousands have been, kindly received, and put under the protection of the most powerful Government

on earth.

Resolved. That we return our most grateful acknowledgments to these persons in Canada who have generously cooperated with the friends of humanity in the United States, in providing homes for the fugitives who have succeeded in effecting their

homes for the fugitives who have succeeded in effecting their escape from American Stavory.

Resideed, That we carnestly carries all the inhabitants of Canada, upon whom our words can make any impression, to use all the influence they may in keeping after that public sentiment throughout stess Provinces, which shall resolutely with stand any attempt to open this fair land to the hunters of men, or to threw the limit impedience in the way of those who are fixing for liberty, dearer than life.

use all the influence they may in seeping slive that public sentiment throughout these Provinces, which shall resolutely with stand any attempt to open this fair land to the hunters of men, or to three the lenst impediment in the way of those who are fitting for liberty, dearer than life.

The reso utilens were passed unanimously, and with cortical satisfaction by the Convention, and the circulation of Channing's works was urged on the ground that they will tend to convert the people of the United States to a thorough opposition, upon Christian principle, to the sin of enslaving our fellow men, or holding them as slaves. This view was urged by a prominent and influential layman of Boston, the Hon. Albert Fearing, who has hitherto occupied a consertation of the surface and the ground that they will then the salves are the surface of the United States to a thorough opposition, upon Christian principle, to the sin of enslaving our fellow men, or holding them as slaves. This view was urged by a prominent and influential layman of Boston, the Hon. Albert Fearing, who has hitherto occupied a consertation of the surface and the gracesours. Albert Fearing, who has hitherto occupied a conser-Affect Fearing, who as shiper; and the representa-tion from the United States was composed of the usual proportion of this class of man, both layers and divines, so that the action of the Convention ahows a merked progress in the denomination in the cirection of Anti-Slavery views and Anti-Slavery ac-

The Convention was presided over by the Rev. S. K. LOTHROF, D. D. of Boston, and besides the discussions, sermons were preached on the first and second evenings to large andiences, by the Rev. Dr. Lothrop and the Rev. James Freeman Clark, and on the last evening the Communion of the Lord's Supper was administered by the Rev. James Thompson, D. D. of Salem, Mass, and the Rev. Andrew P. Pesbody of Pertamouth. N. H.

The Unitarion Society of Montreal is in a highly prosperous condition under devoted labors of the Rev.

body of Portsmouth. N. H.

The Unitaries Society of Montreal is in a highly prosperous condition under devoted labors of the Rev. Job n Cordner, who has filled this outpost of Unitarianian the last eleven years with marked fidolity and success. It is estimated that there were three hundred delegates present from the United States, who were entertained in the most hospitable manner by the Society, and to whom a soiris was given on Wednesday evening, at which addresses were made by the Hon. John Young, a member of the Canadian Parliament from Montreal, who welcomed the delegates from the United States in a cordial and hearty manner, and by the Rev. Dr. Lothrop and the Hon. Semuel Greele of Boston, the Rev. Dr. Farley of Brooklyn, and the Rev. Dr. Thompson of Salem.

In the St. Lawrence Hall, when the soirie was given, the flags of Great Britain and the United States were bung against the well, crossing each other in a friendly embrace, and upon them both was fastened the symbol of the cross, under which were the words. "Glory to God in the highest: peace on earth," and on the entrance and departure of the company, "Hall "Columbia" and "God save the Queen were played upon an organ. The speeches, too, were characterized by the same spirit of amity and good will toward both countries.

We were too much occupied to visit the various objects and places of interest that abound in Montreal. We did, powerer, call at the sign of "Cacle Tom's

We were too much occupied to visit the various of jects and places of interest that abound in Montreal We did, however, call at the sign of "Cacle Tom" Cabin, by Shadrach," the escaped fugitive, an refreshed ourselves at his well provided restaurant Shadrach looked well, introduced us to his wife good looking white woman, by whom he has twichlidren, and assured us of his happiness and presperity. It is his opinion that Canada will yet be an nexed to the United States, but he thinks not white furtified slavellaw lasts. he fugitive slave law lasts.

the fugitive slave law lasts.

We are having a fine passage down this beautiful lake, and the autumn woods are covered with glory.

J. G. F.

CADETS OF TEMPERANCE, SOUTHERN, N. Y. The annual meeting of the Grand Section of this District was held in this City, on Saturday evening. The weather being stormy, prevented many of the Delegates from attending, as was anticipated, yet a growing interest was manifested for the success of the growing interest was manifested for the success of the cause by those present, who seemed encouraged from past and future prospects before them. The following were elected officers for the ecasing term:

Anterw. J. Kamerik G. W. P. New York.

T. C. Bounton, G. A. P. New York.

HERRY D. JOHNSON Jr., Grand Seely and Treasir, N. York.

FRANK B. MATHER, G. A. Secratary, New York.

JAMES S. GELES, G. G., New York. tables of all kinds. The city of Rio has not been

FARDRAIN A. MESCHITT G. [7] New York.
CHARLES MARKES G. W. Fort J. New.
Jose J. FARDES G. G. W. Wappel, Per Fells.
WARRIER BOCKUTAL, G. Cham. Glock N.
Grand Caumainten., T. S. Shepari, A. J. Cambier S. H. D.
charlet. J. J. & T. C. Benghiert, S. H. C. Falkerson; G. J. S.
John-ell of New-York.

Girn-siled New York.

Elequent remarks were made on the Order by Bros.

Kasatna, Dawson and Journan. The meeting closed in the usual form. The next meeting will be held in January, at Wappingers Fails.

We are so overcrowded with news concerning the Arctic that we omit per force, our usual notices of Ammements. The reader is referred to our advertis-

MARRIED.

KILBOURNE-WELLS-At Prokabil, on Turnday, 10th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Wiswall, George Erskine Kilbourne of Kreluk Lows to Miss Augusta, Saughter of Albert Wells of the former place.

he former place.

RAMSDELL-COMSTOCK-In Paradiagton, Outside Co., Von the 12th inst. by the Rev. Herwice Eston of Calmera, S. Ramascell of Perrinton Monroe Co., N. Y., to Miss Hilda A. dompier of Anna P. Comstock, of the former place.

VAN ORDEN-NEEVINS-On the 14th instant, in St. isorge's Coursel, Beckmannst. by the Rev. Benjamin Evans, certar of the Church of the Hely Evansellat, Leader Van helen of San Francisco to Mary G., youngest daughter of Ma. Villiam Neevins, Patchogue, Long Island.

TLERY-On Tuesday, Oct. 16, a DAUGHTER to Mr. and Mrs. V. R. Terry, Jr. DIED.

BLIVEN-On Monday, Oct 2, Charles D. Bliven in the 4M

BLIVEN-On Monday, Oct 2, Conress stated as year of his sam.

BRADLEY - At Williamsburgh, L. L., on Saturday, Oct 14, of dysentry Learn, daughter of John Bradley, deceased, of Davin, Ga., aged if years, Tmonths and 10 days.

The inneral will take piece on Monday, 9 A.M., at the residence of G. U. Wines, No. 184 South 6th et., Williamsburgh, CORNISTI-ON Saturday aftermoon, Oct 14, after a server and lingering libres. Lavinta, wife of George W. Cornish, and daughter of Charles Turner.

The furers will take place from No. 91 East 28th-st. this (Monday) aftermoon at 2 delect.

(Mordey) af ernoon at 2 o'clock CHANDLER-On the 18th inst., Adonirsm Chandler, aged 62 years.
The Diends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Church of the Annunciation, 18th st., on

nis funeral from the Charch of the Augumelation, Itth 84, on Monday 16th Inst., at 5g P M (31 F ORD)—On the 18th October, Sarah, widow of Benjamin isidord decessed, aged It years. Her relatives and friends are requested to attend her funeral of Monday, October 16 at 2 P.M., from the resistance of her en-lataw. Erra P. Davis, No. 49 West 28th at, between

Stondson and 6th av.

JEWELL On Sunday morning, Oct 15, Ella, younges
laughter of J. C. and Ann Eliza Jowell, aged 2 mouths. denghter of J. C. and Ann Eliza Jowell, ages 2 months of the Werkly Research Deavis in the City of Brooklyn, for the Werkly Research Co. 14, 1854;

Asthma 2 Disbets 1 Malformation 1 Atrophy 1 Distribute 6 Marsanus 7 Chelers Merius 5 in Head 3 Old Age 1 Confers Merius 5 in Head 3 Old Age 1 Congestion Brain 1 Fever, Typhoid 1 Premature Birth 1 Ling 3 Fever Typhon 1 Premature Birth 1 Live 2 Hemorra Bowels 1 Sill-bore 2 Consultation 5 Joffem Bows 1 Unknown 1	MALES, 50 ; Total, 50.		ASES.	1574	CHILDRENA, Sec.
Puerperal, I. Iteliam of Lungs . 2 Total	Atrophy. Cholers Morbus Cholers Morbus Cholers Infantus Congestion Brain Liver Consuraction Convulsions Purspen Century Consuractions Purspen Control	2 Dishets 1 Disribes, 0 Dropsy 5 Jessentery 1 Fever Ty 2 Hemorra, 7 5 Joffem Be 1 I flam Be 1 I flam S' 2 Inflam S' 2 Inflam S'	Uead 3 phoid 1 Bowels 1 Lungs 1 ove 18 1 Lungs 2 onnach 1 Uterine 1	Mart Mun Old Part Prec Spru Srill- Unki	senns 7 ips 2 ips 2 ips 2 ips 3 ips 3 ips 4 ips

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange ... Oct. 11.

\$500 H In Imp. 177. 83 84 106 Eric Railroad. 451 1000 F rie Inc. Eds. ... 35 84 25 Clev. C. & Cin. RR. ... 102 500 Eric Cov. Bick. 71. 71 100 Reseding RR. ... 660 74 1000 Eric Hudson Riv. 24 Mtg. 33 170 du. ... 680 74 100 dus. Bavas. 100 dusre. Bavas. 107 50 Hudson River RR. ... 560 44 10 Metropolitan Ba. ... 134 50 N. Y. Central RR. ... 904 50 Nt. Trans. Co. ... 660 351 SATURDAY, Oct. 14-P. M.

bulk, ed. in bage. The Stipping List gives for the

ge in rates—982-9. The contrars with A may have been learned to Valencia, Gunno, 25; another have reston. Hay, \$2.5 pt on, a bara from St. John, N. Stanen, Louder, \$5.9 pt on, a bara from St. John, N. Stanen, Louder, \$5.9 pt on, a bara from St. John, N. Stanen, Louder, \$5.9 pt on, a bara from St. John, N. Stanen, S. S

The Merchants' Bank has declared a semi-annual

dividend of five per cent , payable on the 1st Novem

Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual

dividend of six per cent., payable on the 5th Nov.,

with a considerable surplus.

The receipts of the Chicago and Mississippi Rail-

ond for the fourth week in Sept. were \$30,111 67,

Mr. Albert H. Nicolay's regular semi-weekly auc-

ica sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place on Mon-

dry rest, the 13th inst, at 12 o'clock at the Mer-

The imports other than Dry Goods for the week

were \$1.595.005 against \$1,094,000 same week last year. Among the leading articles were: Coffee, \$100,100; Cigars, \$57,600; Earthenware, \$29,100;

Furs, \$34,100; Glass and Glassware, \$48,700; Hides \$80,300; Hardware, \$40,900; Iron, \$150,400; Steel, \$27,400; Tin, \$33,400; Copper, \$23,800; Lead,

\$108.200; Sagar, \$111,700; Watches, \$33,000; Wines,

and for the month \$119.551 83.

chants Euchange.

A fair amount of business was done at the Stock Beard this morning and prices were generally well sustained. At the Second Board there were but few transactions, with a firm market, the closing prices showing a small advance on Friday's quotations. Eric improved, i P cent.; Reading, 1; Hudson, 1; Harlem, 1: Nicaragua, 1: Cumberland, 1: New-York Central, 1: Illinois Central, 1: Bloveland and Toledo, 11, &c In Railroad Bonds the transactions were \$60,000 at full rates. Hinois Central, 681; New-York Central, 87; Sacketts Harbor and Saratoga, 88; Erie Incomes, 88, a further advance of 1 P

and transcorration Accounts.

6. The Construction Accounts.

7. The additions to the Bed, Track, Cuttings, Embankments, Raling Stock, &c.

6. The Property of the Company.

9. The ordinary sources of lucuma.

10. The ordinary charges upon income.

11. The gross and not Earnings as exhibited by the Books.

12. The press and not Earnings as exhibited by the Books.

13. The press and not Earnings as exhibited by the Books.

14. The press and not Earnings as exhibited by the Books.

15. The press and not Earnings as exhibited by the Books.

16. The case of the Earning as exhibited by the Books.

17. The press and not Earnings as exhibited by the Books.

18. The case of the Earning as exhibited by the Books.

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18. The case of the Earning as exhibited by the Books.

18. The case of the pressor of the Superior of the Superior of the Company concerning the same. "On consulting with each other we thought that the purposes to which we were called which time the road had been in operation usually a year and a which time the road had been in operation usually a year and a half, and two dividences had been to Superior and accountant, well versed in realizables and recently favorably known to this community has been employed to all us in the general examination, we have found the officers of the Company ready to reder every sasistance in their rower, and to answer all questions.

18. Experienced Earlings Sheet of 1852, beards.

18. Experienced Earlings Sheet of 1852, beards. cent.: Convertibles, 71; Hadson River Second Mortgage, 93; &c. A small sale of New-York 6s, '55, was made at 1001, and some Virginia 6s at 97 2 99. The Western State Stocks are heavy, there being an over supply on the market from Banks which are retiring a portion of their circulation. Government Stocks are very inactive.

The Exchange market is heavy, but without marked

REFORT OF SEFTEMBER 30, 1852.

We assume the condensed Balance Sheet of 1852, hereto sunexed (A) to be a correct exhibit of the affairs of the General conditions of the Company on that day. The balances have been compared by Mr. Holbucch and found right, certain corrections being made in the Censtruction and Fransportation Accounts, which will appear by reference to the note to Schodule (A.)

You will observe that certain discrepancies exist between that statement and the published report of the standing of the Company at the same time made by the Freamer's paramates of law. These descripancies are principally as follows:

First. The Finating Debt is represented in the published report at \$1.02.005 &3 whereas, including uppaid interest and dwidends, payments, &c., accounts, and other accounting additionally the properties of the communical in groups to (C.).

Bedien Excluded School Company of the Company of

. \$2,384,406 B3

discrepancy is caused by reporting only the cradite and freight earnings, without deducting debit e refunded to independent councering roads. The courses, in the report, is made up by adding the referred resulting to the ledger balance, which apber. The Fulton Bank a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable Nov. 1. The Commonwealth

salts: the effects of your floating debt at far below its artist special.

A development like this, in the outset, led us to regard all after unswartions with suspicion, and to scratinize them rigidly. The results have been highly favorable to the Company.

rer tuneactions with suspicion, and to scratinize them rigidiy. The results have been highly favorable to the Company.

STATEM OF ACCOUNTS.

The mode of keeping the books and the system of checks first attracted our attention. This is best described in the testimate of Mr. Bremer, the general book keeper.

The rule is that the signate most remit to the Treasurer, daily, all money received on account of the Company.

Upon the receipt of the remittances by the Treasurer they are all counted and examined and placed to the credit of "Tr payortation. Receipts" on the cash book, and upon a side bod are placed to the credit of the agents personally; the total of the present or alts to the agents agreeing, daily, with the amount placed to the credit of "Transportation Receipts" to the daily of the cash book.

At the each book.

At the each of the mouth crash is charged on the General Ledger with the total of the receipts during the mouth, and "Transportation Receipts" is eradied with the same assumed. These leaving to the condit of "Transportation Receipts" the should surround the condit of "Transportation Receipts" the should agree with the amount received by the Treasurers during the mouth. The smooth received by the Treasurers during the mouth. The smooth received from each agree it is mouth. The smooth received by the Treasurers during the mouth of the smooth received from each agree it is to tall of which accounts received from each agree it is made and a few parts. The General Book keeper makes an expression of the State of the State of the State of the same amount that the Treasurer had "cite Receipts" with the amount that the Treasurer had "cite Receipts" with the same amount that the Treasurer had "cite Receipts" with the same amount that the Treasurer had "cite Receipts with the same amount that the Treasurer had "cited the same

created it with thus closing, monacy, "cripts" account is merely a roomoran-driven account. Becapies" account is merely a roomoran-driven account through which the agents get credit for the dom account through which the agents get credit for the smoother credited by them, or, in other words, instead of credit-ing such as or deliy ou the cash hook with amounts resulted by them. It is first carried into "Transportation Receipts" is charged at the end of such month. Transportation Receipts' is charged with the success received from each agent, and the spent get with the success received into the contraction of through the coal book. As a Expenditures for Construction.

ok. 2.—As to Espenditures for Construction

remts under such contracts are approved by the Chairman of the Committee.

3. de to the Expenditures for Transportation.

All expenses for "Office and Station Expenses " "Cost of Runting," Repairs of Machinery, "Repairs of Track and Rocaway," Repairs of Machinery, "Repairs of Hudion River, aring Triesraph," und the "Expenses of Hudion River, "Ferry," between New York and Phermunt, are charged to "Transportation Expenses. The interest on the Scade and floating debt and dividends on stock are charged to "Transportation." Is charged with interest on funded and the state of the state of

840 700. The aggregate imports were:

1853.

Dry Goods. 4106 646
General Merclandisc. 1066 200 6 .57,457,010 #155,309 472 Store Jan. L.... The Exports of the week were \$1,156,973 against \$1,448,508 for the same week of last year. The princi-

pal articles for the week ending Oct. 12, were : Certice \$170,156, Flore, \$15,666, Fra \$16,270, Core, \$52,556; James and Bacca, \$5,915, Wheat \$4,342, Poik, \$16,900; Serf, 7,556, Fop. \$18, 522, Nava Stores, \$48,156, Tobacco, \$36,901; If Cale, \$11,933, Sperm and Wasle \$01, \$12,921; I. I. 1,000, \$55,900; Tallow, \$5,982, Land, \$29,994, Ashas, \$14,556.

The aggregate Exports, exclusive of specie, since July 1, are \$15,583,441. The receipts at the Sub-Treasury are \$96,661; paid,

802.148: balance \$6.012.040. The Sub-Treasury shows a loss of about half a million during the week. The Exchanges at the Clearing House were \$17, 877,000. The Atlantic took \$894.675 in specie, of which \$235,000 were in Mexican dollars received from New-Orleans. The amount of gold shipped was less than was generally anticipated. The entire shipments of the work were \$897,138. The total for the

year is \$32,433,396. The week closes with an active Money market, the demand being mainly from the mercantile classes, and rates have tended upward for time leans and discousts. First-class paper goes at 12 P cent, with an occasional transac-tion at a lower figure. Call loans are 7 P cent, and time loans 12018 P cent. The Bank Report of Monday will show a considerable decrease of loans and discounts and probably also of deposits. The excitement in relation to the up town Banks has measurably subsided, and no further suspensions are anticipated, unless some nafavorable change appears. There is not quite so much necurreat noney pressing on the street as there was earlier in the week. The Dry Goods trade is not active among the jobbers. The auction sales continue to be large and prices are maintained. At private sale the

importers are not doing much.

There appears to have been a fair but not large amount of orders for American securities received by the steamer, a large proportion being for Eric shares and bonds, and Illinois Central shares and bonds. letter from London quotes considerable activity in some descriptions of securities at advanced prices. Eries, 1862, had advanced from 63 to 70 #72; Eries, 1883, from 75 8 76 to 80 8 82; and Illinois Central from 65 to 70. Some of the orders are limited too low to be executed, as our market stood much higher after the latest quotations on the other side.

The President of the Knickerbocker Bank, sus-

coded, is understood to have made himself very active, last year at A bany, in endeavoring to obtain a repeal of the weekly statement act.

The report of the Examining Committee of the Eric Railroad, which we publish below, will be read with

interest and we think generally with satisfaction by the stock and bendholders of that Company. The Committee appear to have made a pretty examination of the affairs of the Road since Sept. 30, 1852, and with the exception of the payments of dividends when not carned, find but little to consure. The misstatements in regard to the amount of the floating debt appear to have been the result of making offsets of various kinds. The system of reporting receipts of the Road instead of carnings noticed in the report, has since been abandoned. The report shows net carnings for the year ending 30th September last, part estimated, at \$745,080, about 74 P cent. The cost of working the road is placed at 531 P cent , but this, it is thought, will be largely reduced in future. The present management of the roal is complimented, its immense value freely admitted, and the report concludes with some very judicious recommendations, which the Company will do well to adopt. The public will scarcely be satisfied with anything less. Especially must the construction account be closed, and the financial embarrassments of the

REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERHE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Committee organized on the 14th alt., at the request of your body, to "examine into all the books," papers, accounts and transactions of the Company," submit the following Report:

Company be entirely removed before any dividends

Under the authority derived from the Board we have in

paired into
1. The system of Checks and Accounts
2. The Prints d Reports of the Company to ascertain whether
hey correspond with the Books
4. The state of the Stock Account
4. The amount of the Stock and other Indebtudness of the

The principles governing the classification of Construction Tear approach accounts. etlan Account. is to the Bed, Track, Cuttings, Embankments,

charge. Sterling is 9 293, with first-class signatures charge. Sering is \$4.54, with insectace signatures at \$2\$. France 5.13\(\frac{1}{2}\)x5.11\(\frac{1}{2}\).

It. Freights the transactions are moderate. To Liverpoot 30,000 or 40,000 bu-hels Grain 42\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.; 250 bales Cotton \$\frac{1}{2}\)d.; 3,000 gallons Oil \$12\/\)6; 500 bbls. Resin about \$7\/\)4d. To London 200 bbls. Oil \$15\/\); 150 do Pork \$16\/\). A Grain charter was made for Belfast at \$\frac{1}{2}\)d. To Glasgow 7.000 or \$,000 bushels Cora 7d in bulk, \$3\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. in bace. The Simping List gives for the